

Harold N. Moldenke

*CLERODENDRUM* Burm.

Additional synonymy: *Clerodenrum* López-Palacios, Fl. Apic. Venez. 170 sphalm. 1986.

Additional & emended bibliography: H.B.K., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. 2: 244. 1817; DeWild. & Th. Dur., Compt. Rend. Soc. Bot. Belg. 39: 74. 1900; Hemsl. in Oliv., Hook. Icon. Pl. 27 [ser. 7, 5]: pl. 2675. 1900; Guerrero, Med. Pl. Philip. 1: 360. 1903; E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 2: 99 (1912) and 11: 310. 1916; Guerrero, Philip. Bur. For. Tech. Bull. 22: 229 & 330. 1921; E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. 20: 436. 1922; Fedde & Schust., Justs Bot. Jahresber. 45 (1): 148. 1923; Brennan & Greenway, Tangan. Terr. Check-list 2: 631. 1939; Quisumb., Philip. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 16: 787--790, 1045, & 1208. 1951; Meeuse in Dyer, Flow. Pl. Afr. 32: pl. 1274. 1958; Anon., Assoc. Etud. Tax. Fl. Afr. Trop. Ind. 1958: 64. 1959; Meeuse, Excerpt. Bot. A.1: 213. 1959; Wild & Gelfaud, Cent. Afr. Journ. Med. 5: 292--305. 1959; Rao & Jamir, Econ. Bot. 36: 178. 1982; López-Palacios, Cat. Fl. Apic. Venez. 145 & 170. 1986; Mold., Phytologia 61: 456--491 & 504--511. 1987.

*CLERODENDRUM LINDLEYI* Decaisne

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 264; 1977; Mold., Phytologia 61: 493--497. 1987.

López-Palacios (1977) cites for this species Maxwell 184 and Pittier 1358, cultivated in Venezuela.

Additional citations: CHINA: Kwangtung: Gressitt 1333 (Ca--1273188); Lau 781 (N); C. O. Levine, Herb. Canton Chr. Coll. 804 (W--779066); Peng, Tak, & Kin 502 [Herb. Canton Chr. Coll. 12501] (Ca--274930, S, W--1247846); Tak & Chow 2870 [Herb. Canton Chr. Coll. 14731] (Ca--319498); Tsang 21253 (N, S); Tso 20502 (N), 20873 (N, N), 21669 (N). Yunnan: Rock 662] (W--1511096); Wissmann 1074 (V--2062). Province undetermined: Chun & Ting 440 (Ac). CHINESE COASTAL ISLANDS: Amoy: Hance 1439 (Pd). Hainan: C. Ford s.n. (N); A. Henry s.n. [13.4.93] (N); Lei 596 (B, Bz--19350, Mi, N); Tsang, Tang, & Fung 14] [Herb. Lingnan Univ. 17672] (Bi, N). HONG KONG: Hu 13126 (W--2731038). VIETNAM: Tonkin: Balansa 922 (W--2497082); Fételot 797 (Ca--223797). LIUKIU ISLANDS: Okinawa: Amano 6251 (Ta); Tamayose s.n. [Feb. 1925] (Ca--255201, Tw); E. H. Walker 8136 (Ld); Walker, Sonohara, Tawada, & Amano 6894 (W--2094118). GREATER SUNDA ISLANDS: Sumatra: Boeea 6473 (Mi). CULTIVATED: Austria:

Herb. Hort. Bot. Vindob. s.n. (V, V, V, V, V). Belgium: M. Martens s.n. [Hort. Bot. Brux. 1847] (Br). Brazil: Herb. Martius s.n. (Br). Cuba: L. H. Bailey J2J32 (Ba); Roig 8157 (Rg). England: Herb. Hort. Kew s.n. [13 Oct. 1898] (K, K). Germany: Herb. Hort. Berol. s.n. (S); Herb. Martius s.n. [H. Monac.] (x); Herb. Zuccarini s.n. [1846] (Mu). India: Herb. Hort. Bot. Calcutt. s.n. (Le); Voigt s.n. [H. B. Seramp.] (Cp, Cp). Java: Teijsmann s.n. [Hort. Bot. Bogor. 1867] (Le). Russia: Herb. Fischer s.n. (L); Regel s.n. [Hort. Bot. Petrop. 56.6] (L), s.n. [Hort. Bot. Petrop. 57.8] (L). Sweden: Herb. Hort. Holmiae s.n. [1856] (S). Switzerland: Herb. Hort. Genev. s.n. [1853] (L), s.n. [1854] (L), s.n. [1862] (L); Huguenin s.n. (X). Venezuela: Maxwell 184 (Ve--37506); Pittier J3538 (W--1617611). MOUNTED CLIPPINGS & ILLUSTRATIONS: Regel, Gartenfl. 11: pl. 353. 1862 (Ld, Z); E. H. Walker, Fl. Okin. South. Ryuk. 892. (W).

*CLERODENDRUM LINDLEYI* f. *ALBIFLORUM* Mold., Résumé Suppl. 3: 17 & 19 nom. nud. 1962; Phytologia 12: 477--478. 1966.

Bibliography: Mold., Résumé Suppl. 3: 17 & 19. 1962; Mold., Biol. Abstr. 47: 6794. 1966; Mold., Phytologia 12: 477--478. 1966; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.11: 103. 1967; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 288 & 292 (1971) and 2: 869. 1971; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 88, 239, 277, 281, 350, & 539. 1980; H. N. & A. L. Mold. in Dassan. & Fosb., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceyl. 4: 411 & 459--461. 1983; Mold., Phytologia 61: 497. 1987.

This form differs from the typical form of the species only in having white corollas.

The form is based on Tsiang Ying J433 from open scrub on the way to Sie-kun, Lokchong Hsien, in the North River region, Kwangtung, China, collected on October 23, 1928, and deposited in the University of California herbarium at Berkeley.

Collectors describe this plant as a woody, erect undershrub or small bushy shrub, 0.3--2 m. tall, with fragrant flowers, the 4 stamens much exserted. They have encountered it in open scrub and secondgrowth and in waste places, at 1330 m. altitude, in flower in April, August, and October. Lei, on Hainan, reports it as "fairly common in loam soil on level land in thickets on village commons".. On the same island McClure reports it as a drug plant, the roots being used medicinally. "A specimen of this plant's roots was obtained on the Canton market by E. H. Groff [Canton Christian College Econ. Coll. J65] under the name of 'ch'au shi mut li'. The roots, when dried well for about 5 hours, are then taken internally for weak muscles of the legs."

Material of this form has been distributed in some herbaria as typical *C. lindleyi* Decaisne and as *C. fragrans* Vent.

Citations: INDIA: Manipur: *Kingdon-Ward* 18191 (N). CHINA: Kwangtung: *Ying* 1433 (Ca--360053--type). CHINESE COASTAL ISLANDS: Hainan: *Lei* 596 (Ca--611545); *Liang* 51691 (N, W--1669718); *F. A. McClure*, *Herb. Canton Chr. Coll.* 9207 (Gg--127992, N). GREATER SUNDA ISLANDS: Sabah: *Nooteboom* 1246 (W--2973105). CULTIVATED: Sri Lanka: *Collector undetermined s.n.* [Roy. Bot. Gard. Perad. Sect. 14, Aug. 1889] (Pd).

*CLERODENDRUM LINDLEYI* var. *PANICULATUM* Mold., *Phytologia* 34: 245. 1976.

Bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 34: 245 & 249. 1976; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot.* A.30: 419. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 41 & 539. 1980.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its inflorescences very plainly and conspicuously paniculate, consisting of about 12 or more pairs of opposite cymes in a longitudinal series, the whole to about 24 cm. tall, the individual cymes long-pedunculate, many-flowered, and conspicuously bracteate.

The variety is based on *C. A. Brown* 3887 from along "New Roads" near Anchor, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana, collected on October 22, 1932, and deposited in the herbarium of Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. The collector describes the plant as having "5 petals, pinkish seed, 4 stamens, stocky, strong odor". Thus far it is known to me only from the original collection.

Citations: LOUISIANA: Pointe Coupee Parish: *C. A. Brown* 3887 (Lv--type).

*CLERODENDRUM LLOYDIANUM* Craib, *Kew Bull. Misc. Inf.*

1914: 284 [as "*Clerodendron*"]. 1914; Mold., *Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac.*, ed. 1, 60 & 90. 1942.

Synonymy: *Clerodendron lloydianum* Craib, *Kew Bull. Misc. Inf.* 1914: 284. 1914.

Bibliography: Craib, *Kew Bull. Misc. Inf.* 1914: 284. 1914; Dop in *Lecomte*, *Notul. Syst.* 4: 12 & 13. 1920; Fedde & Schust., *Justs Bot. Jahresber.* 42: 252. 1920; Prain, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 5, imp. 1, 62. 1921; Dop in *Lecomte*, *Fl. Gén. Indo-chine* 4: 852 & 871. 1935; Fletcher, *Kew Bull. Misc. Inf.* 1938: 424 & 427. 1938; Mold., *Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac.*, ed. 1, 60 & 90. 1942; E. N. & A. L. McJ., *Pl. Life* 2: 70. 1948; Mold., *Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac.*, ed. 2, 137 & 182. 1949; Anon., *Kew Bull. Gen. Ind.* 77. 1959; Mold., *Résumé* 177 & 451. 1959; Prain, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 5, imp. 2, 62.

1960; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 295 (1971) and 2: 868. 1971; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 284, 387, & 539. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 60: 67, 141, & 142 (1986) and 61: 89. 1986.

A shrub, often single-stemmed, 1 m. tall; branchlets pale-green, densely white-pubescent; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles 2.7--4.5 cm. long, densely white-pubescent; leafblades chartaceous-membranous, oblong-ob lanceolate or oblanceolate, 15--30 cm. long, 5--8.5 cm. wide, apically rather acutely acuminate, marginally remotely denticulate or entire, ciliate, basally cuneate or cuneate-rounded, markedly but lightly pilose above with rather long, white, transversely septate or jointed hairs, paler beneath and softly pubescent; secondaries 8--10 per side, conspicuous above, prominulent beneath; tertiaries transverse, few, hardly subprominulent beneath; calyx green, pubescent on both surfaces, the tube about 1.5 mm. long, the lobes lanceolate, about 5.5 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, apically attenuate-acute; corolla hypocrateriform, white, the tube at most scarcely 1.5 cm. long, externally apically puberulent, the lobes narrowly obovate, 8 mm. long, 4.5 mm. wide, apically attenuate, dorsally puberulent; stamens exserted; filaments white, glabrous; anthers 2.5 mm. long, basally sagitate; style subequaling the stamens; ovary 1 mm. long; fruiting-calyx 2.5 cm. wide; fruit drupaceous, about 1 cm. long, at first green.

This species is based on *Phra Vanpruk* 499 from 180 m. altitude, at Prê, Thailand, deposited in the Kew herbarium. Collectors have encountered it in shaded evergreen and mixed forests, mostly near streams, at 100--480 m. altitude, in flower and fruit in December.

Keys to help distinguish this species from other Thailand and Indochinese species will be found under *C. inerme* (L.) Gaertn. and *C. hahnianum* Dop in the present series of notes 61: 88--90 & 60: 141--143. Craib (1914) says "a *C. Godefroyi*, O. Kuntze, foliis majoribus facile distinguendum".

Fletcher (1938) cites from Thailand: *Kerr* 3049 & 4618, *Marcan* 1846, *Vanpruk* 499, and *Winit* 1532 & 1809. Dop (1935) cites only the type collection from Thailand.

Citations: THAILAND: *Maxwell* 74-1011 (Ac).

*CLERODENDRUM LONGIFLORUM* Decaisne, Nov. Ann. Mus. Paris 3: 400. 1834.

Synonymy: *Clerodendron longiflorum* Decaisne apud D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 3: 617. 1842. *Clerodendron longifolium* Dcne. apud Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 114 sphalm. 1845. *Clerodendron ellipticum* Zipp. ex Miq., Fl. Ned. Ind. 2: 884. 1858 [not *Clerodendron ellipticum* Merr., 1912, nor Zipp. apud Jacks., 1893, nor *Clerodendrum ellipticum* Zipp. ex Span. 1841]. *Clerodendron longiflorum*

var. *speciosum* Fern.-Villar in Blanco, Fl. Filip., ed. 3, Nov. App. pl. 225. 1883. *Clerodendrum laevifolium* Decne. ex H. Hallier, Meded. Rijks Herb. Leid. 37: 76 in syn. 1918 [not *Clerodendrum laevifolium* Blume, 1826]. *Clerodendron laevifolium* Decne. apud Bakh. in Lam & Bakh. Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 85 in syn. 1921. *Clerodendrom longiflorum* Grant ex Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 438 in syn. 1971.

Bibliography: Decaisne, Nov. Ann. Mus. Paris 3: 400. 1834; Decaisne, Herb. Timor. 71 & 72. 1835; Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 2, 1: 383. 1840; Span., Linnaea 15: 329. 1841; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 114. 1845; Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 670. 1847; Buek, Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll. 3: 106. 1858; Miq., Fl. Ned. Ind. 2: 884. 1858; Bocq., Adansonie, ser. 1 [Baill., Rec. Observ. Bot.] 3: 214. 1863; Fern.-Villar & Naves in Blanco, Fl. Filip., ed. 3, 4: Nov. App. 161 (1880) and 5: pl. [225]. 1883; Hemsl. in Thomson & Murray, Rep. Scient. Res. Voy. Challenger 3, Bot. 1: 110. 1885; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 1, 1: 561. 1893; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 176. 1895; H. Hallier, Meded. Rijks Herb. Leid. 37: 75 & 76. 1918; H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 310, 363, 364, & [371]. 1919; Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 75, 85, 109, & IX. 1921; Bakh. in Bakh. & Lam, Nov. Guinea 14, Bot. 1: 170. 1924; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 2: 239. 1930; Kanehira & Hatusima, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 56: 114. 1942; Mold., Alph. List Inv. Names 18. 1942; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 66, 67, & 90. 1942; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 2, 1: 56; . 1946; Mold., Alph. List Cit. 2: 408. 1948; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 147, 149, & 182. 1949; Mold., Biol. Abstr. 26: 1471. 1952; Mold., Phytologia 4: 51. 1952; Mold., Résumé 197, 200, 202, 216, 265, 266, 273, & 451. 1959; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 3, 1: 561. 1960; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 330, 335, 438, & 449 (1971) and 2: 868. 1971; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 320, 323, 325, 350, & 539. 1980; P. Holmgren & al., Ind. Vasc. Pl. Type Microf. 441. 1985; Mold., Phytologia 61: 412 & 415 (1986) and 61: 458. 1987.

Illustrations: Fern.-Villar & Naves in Blanco, Fl. Filip., ed. 3, 5: pl. [225] (in color). 1883.

A shrub, to 3 m. tall; branches terete, glabrous; branchlets "herbaceous", subtetragonal, very shortly puberulent; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles 2.5--5 cm. long, subterete, glabrous; leafblades subcoriaceous, ovate or rarely ovate-oblong, 8--15.5 cm. long, 4--8 cm. wide, apically acuminate, marginally entire or coarsely repand-dentate, basally rounded or attenuate, glabrous on both surfaces, the venation reticulate beneath and subprominent; inflorescence cymose, the cymes termin-

ating the branchlets or axillary, often leafless, sometimes with a few ovate leaves; peduncles subterete, brachiate; bracts ovate or lanceolate, apically obtuse, puberulent, deciduous; calyx campanulate, 5-parted, the tube short, basally rounded, subpuberulent, the segments subequal, longer than the tube, the two larger ones ovate-lanceolate, "1.3--4 longis" [*fide* Decaisne], membranous, erect, apically acute, glabrous; corolla hypocrateriform, white or pale-yellowish, the tube slender, elongate, almost 8 cm. long, glabrous, the limb 5-parted, the lobes subequal, ovate-elliptic, apically obtuse; stamens 4, didynamous, exserted, the filaments filiform, inserted at the apex of the corolla-tube, very long, weak, glabrous; anthers bilocular, the thecae oblong-linear, dehiscing longitudinally, subbasifixed, mobile, deciduous; style longer than the stamens, filiform, glabrous; stigma bifid, glabrous, the lobes subequal, apically acute; ovary globose, 4-locular, glabrous, the cells 1-seeded; fruiting-calyx accrescent, persistent, the lobes ovate-lanceolate, ventrally dark-violet or red; fruit drupaceous, dark-purple, shiny, comprising 4--4 pyrenes, basally enclosed by the fruiting-calyx.

This species is based on an apparently unnumbered Decaisne collection from Timor. Of it Decaisne says: "Cette espèce se distingue par ses feuilles larges, coriaces, glabres, arrondies ou atténuées à la base, par le tube de la corolle qui atteint au-delà de 4 pouces de longueur, lorsque la fleur est épanouie. Elle me paroit avoir de la ressemblance avec les deux autres espèces que je viens de citer au sujet du *Clerodendrum laevifolium*." He mistakenly describes the fruit as baccate.

Collectors have found this plant growing in strand forests and at altitudes up to 1000 m., in flower in April, May, August, and November, and in fruit in May. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Kanehira & Hatusima* 12910 and "pale-yellowish" on *Clemens* 8200. Fernandez-Villar (1880) records it from Luzon and Panay in the Philippines. Spanoghe (1841) says of it "My niet bekend" -- unknown to him. Hallier (1918) cites *Elbert* 811 from Lombok, *Forbes* 3762 and *Teijsmann* 8943 from Timor, and *Brandenhorst* 74, *Koch* 718, 719, & 720, and *Zippelius* 88b from New Guinea. The Koch collections, however, I regard as representing var. *pubescens* Mold.

A key to help distinguish *C. longiflorum* from other Indonesian species of the genus will be found under *C. klemmei* Elm. in the present series of notes [61: 410--415]. The *C. laevifolium* Blume, referred to in the synonymy (above) is a valid species from the same gen-



eral area. The *C. longituba* Val., sometimes reduced to synonymy here, is regarded by me as a synonym, instead, of its var. *pubescens* Mold.

The *Barnes*, *Herb. Philip. For. Bur.* 339, distributed as *C. longiflorum*, actually is *C. klemmei* Elm.

Citations: LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS: Timor: Castro s.n. (Bz--19912); Collector undetermined s.n. (Ut--53396); *Decaisne* s.n. [Timor] (T--isotype); *Herb. Ledebour* s.n. (L); *A. de Jussieu* s.n. [1834] (S); *Teijsmann* 8943 (Bz--19916, Bz--19917, Bz--19918, Bz--19919, Bz--19920), 8945 (Bz--19913); *Walsh-Held* 387 (Bz--19910, Bz--19911, N). NEW GUINEA: Territory of New Guinea: *M. S. Clemens* 8200 (N). West Irian: *Brandenhorst* 74 (Bz--19921); *Kanehira & Hatusima* J2910 (Bz--19925).

*CLERODENDRUM LONGIFLORUM* var. *PUBESCENS* Mold., *Phytologia* 4: 51. 1952.

Synonymy: *Clerodendron longituba* Valet., *Bull. Dépt. Agric. Ind. Néerl.* 10: 52--53. 1907 [not *Clerodendron longitubum* DeWild. & Th. Dur., 1900]. *Clerodendron longitubum* Val. apud Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.*, ser. 3, 3: 85 in syn. 1921. *Clerodendron longiflorum* var. *pubescens* Grant ex Mold., *Fifth Summ.* 1: 438 in syn. 1971

Bibliography: DeWild. & Th. Dur., *Compt. Rend. Soc. Bot. Belg.* 39: 74. 1900; Valet., *Bull. Dépt. Agric. Ind. Néerl.* 10: 52--53. 1907; Prain, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 4, imp. 1, 50. 1913; H. Hallier, *Meded. Rijks Herb. Leid.* 37: 76. 1918; H. J. Lam, *Verbenac. Malay. Arch.* 311 & 364. 1919; Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.*, ser. 3, 3: 85, 109, & IX. 1921; Mold., *Biol. Abstr.* 26: 1471. 1952; Mold., *Phytologia* 4: 51. 1952; Prain, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 4, imp. 2, 50. 1958; Mold., *Résumé* 197, 200, 202, 216, 266, 273, & 451. 1959; Mold., *Fifth Summ.* 1: 330, 333, 335, 359, 438, 450, & 463 (1971) and 2: 868. 1971; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 320, 323, 325, 350, & 539. 1980.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leafblades softly villous.

The variety is based on *Koch* 718, 719, & 720 from southwestern New Guinea. Collectors describe it as a small, erect, sparsely branched shrub, 0.5--2.7 m. tall, the leaves softly villous, the bracts pale reddish-green, the corolla long and narrow, its lobes spreading, the fruiting-calyx red, 5-lobed, and the fruit black. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Brass* 29377, *Buwalda* 5332 & 5564, *Gillis* 9466, *Hoogland* 5092, and *Womersley* 9518 and "creamy-white" on *Floyd & Royen* 5767 and *Miller* 9284.

Collectors have encountered this plant on savannas in hilly country, in regrowth, and in kunai association from

altitudes of only a few meters to 250 m., in anthesis from May to August, as well as in November, December, and March. Erlanson found it growing along a roadside, "probably escaped", in South Malabar, India. In North-eastern New Guinea it is described as "common in regularly burned grasslands" by Hoogland and as "scattered in secondary grassland on ridges" by Brass. The material cultivated in Java is said to have been "introduced from Meranke"; that cultivated in Florida is from material sent by Womersley from New Guinea.

The vernacular names "gusuk" and "naiomaio" are reported for the plant in New Guinea.

Citations: INDIA: Kerala: Erlanson 5216 (M1). LESSER SUNDIA ISLANDS: Soemba: Iboet 132 (Bz--19909). Timor: Forbes s.n. [Timor] (Bz--19915); Teijsmann s.n. [Pritie] (Bz--19914). AROE ISLANDS: Trangan: Buwalda 5332 (Bz--72575, Ng--16962), 5564 (Bz--72579). NEW GUINEA: Territory of New Guinea: Brass 29377 (N, W--2390964); Floyd & Royen 5767 (Ng--16917, Ng); Hoogland 5092 (Ng--8321); Miller 9284 (Ng--20205); Womersley 9518 (Ng--16862, Ng). West Irian: Koch 718 (Bz--cotype), 719 (Bz--19923--cotype), 720 (Bz--19922--cotype, Ld--photo of cotype, N--photo of cotype). CULTIVATED: Florida: Gillis 9466 [FG.59-830] (Ba, Ld); A. Grant 1319 [FG.59-830] (Ba, Ft--2190); R. W. Read 1319 (Ba); Read & Grant 1319 (Ba). Java: Herb. Hort. Museumtuin 1057 (Bz--19926, Bz--19927, Bz--19928, N).

*CLERODENDRUM LONGILIMBUM* P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1 (3): 151--152, pl. 26 [as "*Clerodendron*"]. 1932; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 57 & 90. 1942.

Synonymy: *Clerodendron longilimum* P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1 (3): 151. 1932.

Bibliography: P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1 (3): 125 & 151--152, pl. 26. 1932; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 68. 1938; Worsdell, Ind. Lond. Suppl. 1: 238. 1941; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 57 & 90. 1942; Mold., Alph. List Cit. 4: 1011. 1949; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 131 & 182. 1949; Mold., Résumé 169 & 451. 1959; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 288 (1971) and 2: 868. 1971; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 277 & 539. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 60: 181. 1986.

Illustrations: P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1 (3): pl. 26. 1932.

A woody shrub. 1--3 m. tall; branches and branchlets tetragonal, glabrous; leaves decussate-opposite, the uppermost much smaller than the lower; petioles 2.5--5.5 cm. long, canaliculate above, glabrous; leafblades membranous, linear-oblong, 12--20 cm. long, 2.5--5 cm. wide, apically acuminate, marginally entire, basally



subrotund to cuneate, glabrous on both surfaces; secondaries about 8 per side, prominent beneath; inflorescence paniculate, about 16 cm. long in fruit, its primary branches about 4.5 cm. long; bracts foliaceous; fruiting-calyx deeply 5-lobed; fruit drupaceous, subglobose, about 1 cm. long and wide, shiny, smooth, at first green, later red.

This species is based on A. Henry 11585A from Szemao, Yünnan, China, deposited in the United States National Herbarium in Washington. P'ei (1932) comments that "This is related to *Clerodendron nutans* Wall. and *C. henryi* P'ei differing from the former by its elongated long-petioled leaves, longer petiola [*sic*] and longer primary panicle branches."

Tsang reports the species fairly common as scattered shrubs in dry sandy soil, and found it in fruit in March. A key to help distinguish it from other Chinese taxa will be found under *C. henryi* P'ei on the present series of notes [60: 180--181].

Citations: CHINA: Kwangsi: Tsang 21859 (S). Yünnan: A. Henry 11585A (Ld--photo of type, N--photo of type, W--458495--type). MOUNTED ILLUSTRATIONS: P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1 (3): pl. 26. 1932 (Ld).

*CLERODENDRUM LONGIPETIOLATUM* Gürke, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 18: 178--179 [as "*Clerodendron*"]. 1893; B. Thomas, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 68: [Gatt. Clerod.] 34, 55, & 94. 1936 [not *Clerodendron longipetiolatum* P'ei, 1932].

Synonymy: *Clerodendron longipetiolatum* Gürke, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 18: 178. 1893.

Bibliography: Gürke, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 18: 178--179. 1893; Gürke in Engl., Pflanzenw. Ost-Afr. 6: 341. 1895; J. G. Baker in Thiselt.-Dyer, Fl. Trop. Afr. 5: 294 & 304. 1900; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 1, 1901; B. Thomas, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 68: Gatt. Clerod. 34, 55, & 94. 1936; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 2, 101. 1941; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 49, 50, & 90 (1942) and ed. 2, 116, 117, & 182. 1949; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 3, 101. 1959; Mold., Résumé 144, 145, & 451. 1959; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 235 & 239 (1971) and 2: 868. 1971; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 225, 229, & 539. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 59: 254 (1986) and 60: 181. 1986.

An erect undershrub; stems, branches, and branchlets pubescent; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles elongate, 5--7 cm. long; leafblades broadly ovate, 7--8 cm. long, 5--7 cm. wide, apically acuminate, marginally distantly and deeply serrate, basally obtuse, pubescent on both surfaces; inflorescence terminal, paniculate, the main ramifications to 3 cm. long. [to be continued]